$X_6$  is D-Leu (I) or D-Phe (f);

 $X_7$  is a D-enantiomeric basic residue;

X<sub>8</sub> is a D-enantiomeric acidic residue;

 $X_9$  is D-Leu (l) or D-Trp (w);

 $X_{10}$  is D-Leu (1) or D-Trp (w);

X<sub>11</sub> is a D-enantiomeric acidic residue or D-Asn (n);

X<sub>12</sub> is a D-enantiomeric acidic residue;

 $X_{13}$  is D-Leu (1), D-Trp (w) or D-Phe (f);

 $X_{14}$  is a D-enantiomeric basic residue or D-Leu (1);

 $X_{15}$  is D-Gln (q) or D-Asn (n);

X<sub>16</sub> is a D-enantiomeric basic residue;

 $X_{17}$  is D-Leu (l);

X<sub>18</sub> is a D-enantiomeric basic residue;

 $Z_1$  is RRN-, or RC(O)NR-;

Z<sub>2</sub> is -C(O)NRR, -C(O)OR or -C(O)OH or a salt thereof;

each R is independently -H,  $(C_1-C_6)$  alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$  alkenyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$  alkynyl,  $(C_5-C_{20})$ 

aryl,  $(C_6-C_{26})$  alkaryl, 5-20 membered heteroaryl or 6-26 membered alkheteroaryl or a 1 to 7-residue peptide or peptide analogue in which one or more bonds between residues 1 through 7 are independently a substituted amide, an isostere of an amide or an amide mimetic;

each " - " between residues  $X_1$  through  $X_{18}$  independently designates an amide linkage, a substituted amide linkage, an isostere of an amide or an amide mimetic; or

- (ii) a 14 to 21- residue deleted D-enantiomeric peptide or peptide analogue according to formula (I) in which at least one and up to eight of residues  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $X_3$ ,  $X_4$ ,  $X_5$ ,  $X_6$ ,  $X_7$ ,  $X_8$ ,  $X_9$ ,  $X_{10}$ ,  $X_{11}$ ,  $X_{12}$ ,  $X_{13}$ ,  $X_{14}$ ,  $X_{15}$ ,  $X_{16}$ ,  $X_{17}$  and  $X_{18}$  are optionally deleted; or
- (iii) an 18 to 22- residue altered D-enantiomeric peptide or peptide analogue according to formula (I) in which at least one of residues  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $X_3$ ,  $X_4$ ,  $X_5$ ,  $X_6$ ,  $X_7$ ,  $X_8$ ,  $X_9$ ,  $X_{10}$ ,  $X_{11}$ ,  $X_{12}$ ,  $X_{13}$ ,  $X_{14}$ ,  $X_{15}$ ,  $X_{16}$ ,  $X_{17}$  and  $X_{18}$  is conservatively substituted with another D-enantiomeric residue.

- 16. (Twice amended) A multimeric ApoA-I agonist compound which comprises formula
- (II):

(II) 
$$HH\{LL_m-HH\}_nLL_m-HH$$

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each m is independently an integer from 0 to 1;

n is an integer from 0 to 10;

each "HH" is independently a D-enantiomeric peptide or peptide analogue

according to Claim 1;

each "LL" is independently a bifunctional linker; and

each " - " independently designates a covalent linkage.

17. (Twice amended) A multimeric ApoA-I agonist compound which comprises formula (III):

(III) 
$$X-N_{ya}-X_{(ya-1)}-(-N_{yb}-X_{(yb-1)})_p$$

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each X is independently HH— $LL_m$ —HH— $_nLL_m$ —HH;

each HH is independently a D-enantiomeric peptide or peptide analogue according to Claim 1;

each LL is independently a bifunctional linker;

each m is independently an integer from 0 to 1;

each n is independently an integer from 0 to 8;

 $N_{ya}$  and  $N_{yb}$  are each independently a multifunctional linking moiety where  $y_a$ 

and  $y_b$  represent the number of functional groups on  $N_{ya}$  and  $N_{yb}$ , respectively;

each  $y_a$  or  $y_b$  is independently an integer from 3 to 8;

p is an integer from 0 to 7; and

each "—" independently designates a covalent bond.

18. (Twice amended) A multimeric ApoA-I agonist compound which comprises formula (IV) or (V):

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each X is independently HH-(-LL<sub>m</sub>--HH-)-<sub>n</sub>LL<sub>m</sub>--HH;

each HH is independently a D-enantiomeric peptide or peptide analogue according to Claim 1;

each LL is independently a bifunctional linker;

each n is independently an integer from 0 to 1;

each m is independently an integer from 0 to 8;

R<sub>1</sub> is -OR or -NRR; and

each R is independently -H,  $(C_1-C_6)$  alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$  alkenyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$  alkynyl,

 $(C_5-C_{20})$  aryl,  $(C_6-C_{26})$  alkaryl, 5-20 membered heteroaryl or 6-26 membered alkheteroaryl.

- 25. (Twice amended) An ApoA-I agonist-lipid complex comprising an ApoA-I agonist and a lipid, wherein the ApoA-I agonist is a D-enantiomeric peptide or peptide analogue according to Claim 1, a multimeric ApoA-I agonist compound according to Claim 16, a multimeric ApoA-I agonist compound according to Claim 17, or a multimeric ApoA-I agonist compound according to Claim 18.
- 33. (Twice amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising an ApoA-I agonist and a

pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, excipient or diluent, wherein the ApoA-I agonist is a D-enantiomeric peptide or peptide analogue according to Claim 1, a multimeric ApoA-I agonist compound according to Claim 16, a multimeric ApoA-I agonist compound according to Claim 17, or a multimeric ApoA-I agonist compound according to Claim 18.

Please add new Claims 53-75:

- 53. The ApoA-I agonist compound of Claim 1 which is the altered D-enantiomeric peptide or peptide analogue according to formula (I).
- 54. The ApoA-I agonist compound of Claim 53 in which the D-enantiomeric hydrophobic residues are fixed according to formula (I) and at least one non-fixed residue is conservatively substituted with another D-enantiomeric residue.
- 55. The ApoA-I agonist compound of Claim 54 in which:

X<sub>1</sub> is D-Pro (p), Gly (G), D-Asn (n) or D-Ala (a);

 $X_2$  is D-Ala (a), D-Leu (l) or D-Val (v);

 $X_3$  is D-Leu (1);

 $X_5$  is D-Leu (l) or D-Phe (f);

 $X_6$  is D-Leu (1) or D-Phe (f);

 $X_9$  is D-Leu (l) or D-Trp (w);

 $X_{10}$  is D-Leu (1) or D-Trp (w);

 $X_{13}$  is D-Leu (l), D-Trp (w) or D-Phe (f);

 $X_{17}$  is D-Leu (1); and

at least one of  $X_4$ ,  $X_7$ ,  $X_8$ ,  $X_{11}$ ,  $X_{12}$ ,  $X_{14}$ ,  $X_{15}$ ,  $X_{16}$  and  $X_{18}$  is conservatively substituted with another D-enantromeric residue.

- 56. The ApoA-I agonist compound of Claim 53 in which the D-enantiomeric hydrophilic residues are fixed according to formula (I) and at least one non-fixed residue is conservatively substituted with another D-enantiomeric residue.
- 57. The ApoA-I agonist compound of Claim 56 in which:

 $X_4$  is D-Asp (d) or D-Glu (e);

 $X_7$  is D-Arg (r), D-Lys (k) or D-Orn;

 $X_8$  is D-Asp (d) or D-Glu (e);

 $X_{11}$  is D-Asn (n) or D-Glu (e);

 $X_{12}$  is D-Glu (e);

 $X_{14}$  is D-Lys (k), D-Arg (r) or D-Orn;

 $X_{15}$  is D-Gln (q) or D-Asn (n);

 $X_{16}$  is D-Lys (k), D-Arg (r) or D-Orn;

 $X_{18}$  is D-Asn (n) or D-Gln (q); and

at least one of  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $X_3$ ,  $X_5$ ,  $X_6$ ,  $X_9$ ,  $X_{10}$ ,  $X_{13}$  and  $X_{17}$  is conservatively substituted with another D-enantiomeric residue.

- 58. The ApoA-I agonist compound of Claim 56 in which  $X_3$  is D-Leu (I),  $X_6$  is D-Phe (f),  $X_9$  is D-Leu (I) or D-Trp (w),  $X_{10}$  is D-Leu (I) or D-Trp (w) and at least one of  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $X_5$ ,  $X_{13}$  and  $X_{17}$  is conservatively substituted with another D-enantiomeric residue.
- 59. The ApoA-I agonist compound of Claim 55 or 57 in which the substituting

  D-enantiomeric residue is classified within the same sub-category as the substituted

  D-enantiomeric residue.
- 60. The ApoA-I agonist compound of Claim 1 which is the deleted D-enantiomeric peptide or peptide analogue according to formula (I).
- 61. The ApoA-I agonist compound of Claim 60 in which one or two helical turns of the D-enantiomeric peptide or peptide analogue is optionally deleted.
- 62. The ApoA-I agonist compound of Claim 1 which is an 18-residue D-enantiomeric peptide or peptide analogue according to formula (I).
- 63. The ApoA-I agonist compound of Claim 62 in which the "-" between residues designates -C(O)NH-;
  Z<sub>1</sub> is H<sub>2</sub>N-; and
  Z<sub>2</sub> is -C(O)OH or a salt thereof.

- 64. The ApoA-I agonist compound of Claim 63, in which;
  - $X_1$  is D-Ala (a), Gly (G), D-Asn (n) or D-Pro (p);
  - $X_2$  is D-Ala (a), D-Val (v), or D-Leu (l);
  - $X_3$  is D-Leu (1);
  - $X_4$  is D-Asp (d) or D-Glu (e);
  - $X_5$  is D-Leu (l) or D-Phe (f);
  - $X_6$  is D-Leu (l) or D-Phe (f);
  - $X_7$  is D-Arg (r), D-Lys (k) or D-Orn;
  - $X_8$  is D-Asp (d) or D-Glu (e);
  - $X_9$  is D-Leu (1) or D-Trp (w):
  - $X_{10}$  is D-Leu (1) or D-Trp (w);
  - $X_{11}$  is D-Glu (e) or D-Asn (n);
  - $X_{12}$  is D-Glu (e);
  - $X_{13}$  is D-Leu (l), D-Trp (w) or D-Phe (f);
  - $X_{14}$  is D-Arg (r), D-Lys (k) or D-Orn;
  - $X_{15}$  is D-Gln (q) or D-Asn (n);
  - $X_{16}$  is D-Arg (r), D-Lys (k) or D-Orn;
  - $X_{17}$  is D-Leu (1); and
  - $X_{18}$  is D-Arg (r), D-Lys (k) or D-Orn.
- 65. The multimeric ApoA-I agonist compound of Claim 16, 17 or 18 in which the bifunctional linker is cleavable.
- 66. The multimeric ApoA-I agonist compound of Claim 16, 17 or 18 in which n is 0.
- 67. The multimeric ApoA-I agonist compound of Claim 66 in which m is 0.
- 68. The multimeric ApoA-I agonist compound of Claim 16, 17 or 18 in which each HH is independently an altered D-enantiomeric peptide or peptide analogue.
- 69. The multimeric ApoA-I agonist compound of Claim 16, 17 or 18 in which each HH is independently a deleted D-enantiomeric peptide or peptide analogue.
- 70. The ApoA-I agonist-lipid complex of Claim 25 in which the lipid is sphingomyelin.

- 71. The pharmaceutical composition of Claim 33 in which the ApoA-I agonist is in the form of an ApoA-I agonist-lipid complex, said complex comprising the ApoA-I agonist compound and a lipid.
- 72. The pharmaceutical composition of Claim 71 in which the lipid is sphingomyelin.
- 73. The pharmaceutical composition of Claim 71 which is a lyophilized powder.
- 74. The method of Claim 40 or 50 in which said subject is a human.
- 75. The method of Claim 40 or 50 in which about 0.5 mg/kg to about 100 mg/kg ApoA-I agonist is administered to said subject.